

Catawba Journal.

VOL. I.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1825.

[NO. 46.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the
direction of the editor, until all arrearages are
paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual
rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are
requested to note on the margin the number of
insertions, or they will be continued until forbid,
and charged accordingly.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1825.

JANE PERRY vs. Gray Perry.—Petition for

Divorce.—It appearing to the satisfaction

of the court, that the defendant is not a resi-

dent of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that ad-

judgment be made three months in the Ca-

tawba Journal, that the defendant come forward

or before the next Superior Court of Law,

to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at

the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Mon-

day after the 4th Monday in September next,

and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the pe-

tion will be taken pro confesso and heard ex

parte.

Teste,
J. M. HUTCHISON, Clk. S. C.

5m51—price adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Part of Equity for Mecklenburg county,

May Sessions, 1825.

Amel Roach, vs. **James Moore.**

IN this case it is ordered,

that publication be made

six weeks in the Catawba

Journal, that unless Andrew

Moore and James Moore, two of the defendants

in this case, appear at the next Superior Court

of Law and Equity, to be held for this county,

on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday

in September next, and answer, the bill will be

taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to

them.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

649.—price adv. \$2.

A Chance for Bargains.

THE subscriber has upwards of five thousand

dollars worth of stock on hand, consisting

of upper, sole, and harness leather, wagon

leaves, of all descriptions, and coarse shoes.

All of the above articles he will sell low for

cash, or to approved customers, on a short

credit. Those who wish to purchase, will do

well to call and examine his stock.

CALEB M. NORWOOD.

August 5, 1825.—347

N. B. Hides, at the customary prices, will be

received in payment for any of the above arti-

cles.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale

his house and lot in Lincoln

ton, situated on Main-street, south

of the Court-House, and adjoining

Andrew Ramsour's. The lot is beautifully situ-

ated, elevated and healthy, and will be sold low

for cash, or on a short credit. Any one wish-

ing to purchase, can learn the terms, on appli-

cation to the subscriber, or to Martin C. Phider,

Lincolnton.

WM. CULVERHOUSE.

Charlotte, Aug. 5, 1825.—347

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber has removed his shop from

Salisbury, and permanently located himself

in Cabarrus county, six miles south-west of Con-

cord, and one half mile south-east of Poplar

Cent, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

work in the newest and most fashionable style.

He has made an engagement with the most

celebrated Tailors in Philadelphia, for receiv-

ing the fashions regularly from that emporium

of taste and fashion; and he will at all times

have it in his power to comply with any orders

that may be sent him, at short notice. He will

also regularly receive the latest fashions of La-

des' dresses and habits, and will be enabled at

any time to cut, and if required, to make them,

in a style equal to any in this part of the coun-

try.

THOMAS V. CANON.

August 5, 1825.—347

Notice.

THE "Southern Preacher" has been ready

for delivery to the subscribers for some

time past—the subscribers are requested to

A Lottery,

For the benefit and encouragement of

MECHANISM

in the Western part of North-Carolina.

SCHEME.

1536 TICKETS, at \$2.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

1 Prize of \$500 (Phyton and Cotton Saw

Gin) is \$500

1 do \$300 (Family Coach) is 300

1 do \$250 (Gig) is 250

1 do \$180 (do.) is 180

1 do \$130 (do.) is 130

2 do \$100 (Side Board & Cotton Saw Gin)

2 do \$80 (Gig and Sociable) is 200

2 do \$20 (Bedsteads) is 40

3 do \$14 (a set of Tables) is 42

2 do \$12 (Windsor Chairs) is 24

3 do \$10 (Two Ladies' Work Tables and

one Pembroke) is 30

1 do \$8 (Bellows top Cradle) is 8

10 do \$6 (6 Ploughs, 2 Street Lamps, and

2 Lard Cans) is 60

10 do \$5 (Hats) is 50

1 do \$4 (Candlestand) is 4

1 do \$3 (do) is 3

20 do \$2 (do) is 60

300 do \$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair

Shoes) is 600

431 do \$1 (Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c.

&c.) is 431

793 Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the under-

signed Commissioners, by letter, postage paid,

inclosing the money; or from their agents in

Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton,

Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves

to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme,

thirty days after the drawing, or refund the

money to purchasers of tickets, provided the

scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,

GREEN KENDRICK,

JNO. ROYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of

the Commissioners.

*15

NORTH-CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

(For the benefit of the Oxford Academy.)

SECOND CLASS.

To be drawn positively in November next, and

completed in a few minutes.

B. YATES & A. MINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$20,000 20,000

1 do 10,000 10,000

2 do 5,000 10,000

2 do 1,900 3,800

18 do 1,000 18,000

18 do 500 9,000

18 do 100 1,800

186 do 50 9,300

186 do 25 4,650

1488 do 10 14,880

15950 do 5 69,750

15,870 Prizes, \$171,360

26,970 Blanks,

42,840 Tickets \$171,360

This is a Lottery formed by the ternary com-

bination and permutation of 36 numbers.

To determine the prizes therein, the 36 numbers

will be severally placed in a wheel on the day

of the drawing, and five of them be drawn out;

and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d

drawn Nos. in the order in which drawn, will be

entitled to the prize of \$20,000, and those five

other tickets which shall have on them the same

Nos. in the following orders, shall be entitled to

the prizes affixed to them, respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d and 2d to \$10,000

2d, 1st and 3d to 5,000

2d, 3d and 1st to 5,000

3d, 1st and 2d to 1,900

3d, 2d and 1st to 1,900

The 18 other tickets which shall have on

them three of the drawn numbers, and those

three the 2d, 3d and 5th, the 2d, 4th and 5th,

or the 3d, 4th and 5th in some one of their sev-

eral orders of combination or permutation, will

each be entitled to a prize of \$1,000.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on

them three of the drawn numbers, and those

three the 1st, 2d and 4th, the 1st, 2d and 5th,

or the 1st, 3d and 4th, in some one of their sev-

eral orders of combination or permutation, will

each be entitled to a prize of \$500.

Those 18 other tickets which shall have on

Proposals,

FOR PUBLISHING, WEEKLY, IN THE TOWN OF FA-

YETTEVILLE,

A RELIGIOUS PAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North-Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

THE importance of periodical publications

has long been felt and acknowledged. By

them intelligence is diffused, error corrected,

prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue

cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As

men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to

their political rights and temporal prosperity,

vehicles of worldly news have, in all civilized

countries, been sought with eagerness and sup-

ported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of

the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far

surpass in magnitude all other things, it is rea-

sonable to expect that religious publications

would rise up, gaining patronage among men

and exerting a beneficial influence in forming

their characters. Happily, the present age is

beginning to answer this expectation by a

growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and

a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We

live at a time when plans for public good are

boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To

bless others is becoming the ambition of the

highest and the recompense of the lowest. To

stop the growth of human misery by opposing

the march of human corruption, is now attempt-

ed in almost every land. To carry, "far as the

curse is found," the tidings of peace, and the

means of purity, unites the strength of a thou-

sand hands, and engages the prayers of ten

thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The

cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of right-

eousness advances. The works of darkness

give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the

gospel promise the approach of better times.

But the work is only begun. Millions of the

human family are yet covered with darkness,

guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own

country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised.

They are the honored instruments by

which Christ will set up his kingdom in the

world. His standard they are privileged and

required to follow, and to do so without dis-

may, and fight under it without defeat, they

must act in concert. To secure this they must

know their relative strength and movements.

In a well-organized army there are watchmen

to look out for danger, and messengers to re-

port the acts of each division, and the success

of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord

there must be heralds to bear tidings of what

is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile

invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up

in one field of battle. It is scattered over the

whole earth. Hence the necessity and useful-

ness of religious papers, by which Christians

in every country may know what is effected, what

remains to be done, and how to co-operate with

each other in doing it. There is no other way

in which to make known the wants of every

section of the Church, and to insure concentra-

ted and vigorous exertions among the friends

of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the

Church, and among all denominations of Chris-

tians, such publications are rapidly multiplying

and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of

more than six hundred thousand, and many

flourishing Churches, has not one such paper.

Why this lamentable deficiency? No state in

the union, of equal importance and respecta-

bility, but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether

the people of our state are willing to patronize

such a publication. That they are richly able

none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every

exertion to make it a faithful journal of reli-

gious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of

christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have

before him a choice selection of the best pa-

pers and magazines in this country, and some

of the ablest foreign journals, from which he

hopes at all times to be able to present an in-

teresting abstract of useful information. He

will also be aided by original communications

acter of Wm. Edwards, who is a citizen of this state, I have had no means of knowing much, personally. He has been represented to me by Col. Broadnax of Pike, and by Col. Phillips of this county, as a man of truth—poor, but honest and upright: a description of character applicable to a large class of the inhabitants of this and other parts of our western borders, in whom I have usually found as much devotion to truth as in any other class of American citizens. Joseph Marshall is personally better known to me—he is a Creek half-breed, and is deemed to be a good interpreter; and however deficient, as I know he is, in education, and refined moral sentiments, such as have obtained the sanction of civilized society, I have no doubt that he is one of the most upright Chiefs that ever belonged to the little Treaty making party. Neither of these men, Edwards or Marshall, appeared to me at all qualified for what you denounce their certificate to be, "the most daring effort that ever was attempted by malignant villany." Their statements were simple and apparently unprejudiced and unimpassioned: they were made after the principal business of the council had been brought to a close, and in the presence of many of the respectable citizens of Pike county. Convinced of the propriety of all my duties with the Indians being performed in open day, and in the presence of as many as would attend, of all States, and of all colors; I took care that the certificate should be taken and explained in the presence of the council and of all others who had seen fit to attend. I had no secret projects to promote, nor any "secret griefs" to remedy, nor secret hopes to gratify:—and consequently had no occasion for separating the Chiefs, or for secret examination. The certificate was written as it was dictated, as I believe, word for word, by my aid-de-camp, Lieut. E. George Washington Butler, a young officer of accomplished military education and talents, with unbending integrity, and spotless honor; and who is as incapable of giving countenance to a trick or misrepresentation as was the beloved Father of his country, with whose name he is honored, and whose patriotism and virtue he constantly and scrupulously imitates.

Having thus explained to you the means employed to obtain the certificate in question, for which I hold myself responsible, I have now to remark that, although I never entertained a doubt but you were deceived into a belief that Gen. McIntosh had consulted the few Chiefs of his party, and had obtained their assent in council, to the immediate survey of the ceded land; yet I have found no satisfactory evidence of any such council consisting of the Chiefs of the ceded territory, having ever acted at all upon the subject. And it is apparent from McIntosh's letter, "no matter how procured," (I shall offer no apology for making use of your excellency's pregnant phrase) or by whom written, that he himself considered the permission to survey as merely conditional. But I contend that neither Gen. McIntosh nor his vassal Chiefs had any right to give such permission:—for the treaty, "no matter how procured," had become a law of the land—its provisions could not therefore be changed or rendered inoperative by any correspondence, or any subsequent agreement between your excellency and any party or the whole of the individuals of one of the contracting parties without the consent of the other. The treaty makes it our duty to protect the Indians against the whites and all others. To protect them from the whites, it is necessary and proper that we should maintain the usual line of demarcation between them and the whites. I am charged with their protection. To accomplish this important duty, my first object has been to take effectual measures to prevent all intercourse between them and the whites, except only such as is sanctioned by the laws of the United States.

You say, "I very well know that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the commissioners of Georgia, that the oath of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country, may be put in requisition to discredit him; but I assure you, sir, if that oath should not weigh a single feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who, so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief magistrate."

To this, apparently very serious, but certainly very vague charge, I cannot undertake to reply, until you do me the favor to give me some specifications of the matter of fact to which you have reference. I will, however, take this occasion to remark, that whatever statements you may have received in support of the insinuation apparently contained in your letter, that I have called in question, or ever put any person in requisition to call in question, the oath or the word of the Governor of Georgia, during his continuance in office, is wholly destitute of truth. I have indeed believed, and have expressed to you my belief, that you have been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor you placed reliance, but were unworthy your confidence.

I am by no means disposed to yield even my tacit assent to the high toned rule of English law, which your remarks just now quoted call to mind,—that "the king can do no wrong." Truth is a divine attribute, and the foundation of every virtue—"truth is the basis of all excellence." This inestimable moral treasure, truth, is to be found in the cottage as well as in the palace—at the plough as well as at the official bureau of the state. Many of the unfortunate wanderers of the wilderness and its borders are as firm votaries of truth as any men I have ever known. Some of them who have been unfortunate, and whose regard to truth and honesty induced them to give up the last dollar justly due to their creditors,—had they regarded money a little more and truth a little less, might have failed full handed—and now, instead of being reduced to the condition of despised poverty, would wanton in the luxuries of plundered wealth. It is no longer possible in America to make free men believe, that "the King (or he who governs) can do no wrong." The enlightened citizens of the Republic, having long since found it to be fruitless to look for angels in the form of men to govern them, know full well how to discriminate between the high office and the man who fills it. Your Excellency will, I doubt not, always receive a degree of respect, proportioned at least to that which you are wont to bestow on other men in office: more than this could not be expected—less than this would not be just. That a great part of the citizens of Georgia are magnanimous, just, generous and chivalric, I well know: and that they are disposed to do justice to their Chief Magistrate, I am equally convinced; nor can I doubt that they will do equal justice to their United States as well as to their state officers. I rely upon the wisdom, and justice, and patriotism, of at least nine tenths of those with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance—many of whom are cultivators of the land; to which class, in this and in every other state of the Republic, I look up with confident pleasure and pride, as they form the adamant pillars of the Union, against which the angry vaporing paper squibs of the little and the great demagogues, of all countries, may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries, without endangering the noble edifice. This beloved monument of American wisdom, and valor, and virtue, will stand unshaken, when the disturbers of its infantile repose will be remembered only to be pitied or execrated.

The good people of Georgia, I am well aware, are anxious to obtain possession of the land upon their western border; but they would abhor the idea of fraudulent or lawless means being resorted to to treat for, or after treating, to obtain possession of it, before the time authorized by the treaty. And I am convinced that the President of the United States is as sincerely desirous as any upright citizen of Georgia can be, that the Indian claims to the lands within her limits should be speedily extinguished, and that the Indians should remove therefrom as soon as they can justly be required to remove; but he owes them protection and justice.

It is not to be denied that there is in Georgia, as well as in all other states, a small class of men, who, like the "Holy Alliance," profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community; but whose labors consist of vain and "daring efforts," to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which they themselves respectively belong, and that all others go wrong. If you will take the trouble to read the newspaper essays some years past, you will find that many of the essayists have had the hardihood to "refuse credence to the word of their chief magistrate"—and yet we have no reason to despair of the republic.

You say, "I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state; and I sincerely hope (you add) that you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them." Permit me then, sir, to conclude with a sincere hope that the commissioners, with whose report I am thus menaced, may prove by their conduct, that they belong not to the aforementioned one sided enlightening class. Should their report be found to contain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, your Excellency may dismiss your apprehensions on my account, as I have no hing to apprehend. But if their report is not true, I can only say that the tongue and pen of calumny can never move me from the path of duty, nor ever make me regret the course pursued by me in respect to the Indians.

In tendering to your Excellency my acknowledgments for the "prepossessions" in my favor of which you speak, and which you say would have given you "pleasure to cherish in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal service to his country"—permit me to observe, that the approbation of my countrymen is more dear to me than any earthly treasure they could bestow, save that of an assured devotion to the Republic—if, indeed, it could be in my power to win that approbation by a faithful discharge of my duty as a public officer, and as an honest man. I have long endeavored thus to win it; my best efforts are constantly exerted to ascertain and direct the proper course of duty, prescribed by law, and

justice, and honor, and to pursue that course without any regard to consequences.

I have seen of late, with regret, that it is scarcely possible for an officer of the general government to differ from you in opinion, without incurring your uncourteous animadversion, or your acrimonious censure—neither of which shall ever induce me to forget what is due to the venerated station which you fill, and the relation in which you stand to the general government—in whose service I have the honor to be placed.

Wishing you health and respect, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES,
Major General Comm'g.
To his Excellency GEORGE M. TROTTER,
Governor of Georgia.

General Intelligence.

HAYTI.

The Feuille du Commerce, of Port au Prince, of the 10th of July, gives a detailed account of the negotiation for the recognition of the Independence of Hayti by France, and concluded by Baron de Mackau. The editor concludes as follows:

"At half past 9 on the evening of the 8th, one of the French squadron, the schr. Bernaise, departed for France, carrying with her the treaty ratified by both parties, which will let the world know that the Republic of Hayti, free and independent, has been recognised as such by the authentic act of the French government. To-day, the Baron de Mackau received visits from all the French residents of Port-au-Prince.

At 8 o'clock in the morning of the 9th, his Excellency the President of Hayti received with his customary politeness, the felicitations of the French merchants and others of that nation. Mr. Barot delivered a discourse in which he returned thanks to the president in behalf of the foreigners for the kindness which they had always experienced in every part of the republic. His Excellency received this expression of their sentiments with lively emotion, to which he replied, assuring them that in doing his duty he had only followed the natural dictates of his heart. The same day the French squadron anchored in our road, and at 6 o'clock in the evening the two vice admirals of the Eylau and the Jean Bart, came on shore.

Cards of invitation have been distributed by the Secretary General, in every part of the town, for the different festivities which are to take place to-morrow in the large and magnificent mansion of the Secretary of State."

A letter of the 10th, received in New-York, remarks,—"Herewith we have the pleasure to hand you the Gazette of yesterday containing the particulars of the French squadron now in our harbor. The independence of Hayti is at length acknowledged by the mother country; of course France has certain privileges. Nothing detailed is yet known, but it is stated an indemnification to the colonists of \$30,000,000—six per cent. import duty for five years on French goods in French bottoms from French ports, instead of 12 per cent. as now paid by all nations—then a little less tonnage duty. A few droits civiles also awarded to Frenchmen, not however extending to the right of holding landed property. On the whole, the commerce of Hayti will now be on a much surer footing.—The United States will be benefited—Great Britain may not be so, except for present dependencies.—In the way of business, for the moment, nothing is done—all is rejoicing, &c.

That part of the above extract relative to the colonists, is highly interesting to many individuals in this country.

MATTER FOR THE CURIOUS.

A gentleman now in this city (New-Orleans) has a collection of bones, that he has spent one year in disinterring from a beach about forty miles from the mouth of the Mississippi. He has expended his all in obtaining them; and as the magnitude of the bones is calculated even to confound the most expert osteologists, the citizens will be amply gratified by spending a few bits each, for the sight, and advantage of the gentleman, who unites with a good share of understanding, a pleasing deportment.

We may ransack the annals of Linnæus—we may search Goldsmith from index to appendix—we may go the entire routine of natural histories—we may resort to all kinds of monstrosity—and refer to Jeffersonian descriptions and exaggerations of mammoth, yet all will fall short of the present wonder, which is at least the eighth of the world. The accounts given of the mammoth, the elephant, the whale, the sea-serpent, &c. are mere bagatelles in comparison to the genuine description that this animal admits of, from the dimensions of the parts of a skeleton, as already obtained.

One of the bones is eighteen feet in length, with a corresponding breadth; the largest extremity evidently answers to the human scapula; it tapers off to a point, and retains a flatness to the terminations; from these facts we may infer that this bone constituted a fin, or fender; one of its edges, from alternate exposures to the tide and atmosphere, has become spongy or porous, but, generally, it is in a perfect state of ossification. It is evi-

dent that there was a corresponding fin, or fender; therefore, the animal must have been fifty feet in breadth from one extremity of a fin to the other, allowing for wear and tear, as well as a disproportionate width of the back to the length of the fins.

There are several of the Dorsal Vertebrae, and one of the lumbar, and a bone answering to the occipitis in our anatomy. The Vertebrae are round, and corresponding in size to the largest bone; the protuberances of the Vertebrae are three feet in extent; they lead to the supposition that the animal had considerable protuberances on the body. Each vertebra is at least twenty-inches in diameter, and as many in length; the tube or calibre, for containing the spinal marrow, is six inches in diameter; some of the arterial and nervous indentations or courses, are yet visible. There is a bone similar to our os calcis, one foot in length, and, I suppose, eight inches. From all these circumstances, it was evidently an animal that surpasses any that history has made us acquainted with in the animal kingdom. If the skeleton was collected, and the bones all put in entire, it would compensate us for a pilgrimage at least to Mecca.

Whether it was herbiferous or carnivorous, aquatic or terraneous, we cannot decide; yet, we think that Doct. Mitchell will place it among the amphibia: we should think that mythology holds out its ancestry in the Leviathans of the deep—that it would have despised a relationship with the mammoth, with the whale, the elephant, and the unicorn, we are well convinced. We will content ourselves for the present, by supposing it an innominate, as it is quite anomalous to all animals that have come under our scrutiny. We think that it will bring Doct. Mitchell to his ne plus ultra in genus to give it a class, or trace out its lineage.

Louis. Gaz.

THUNDER STORM.

A gentleman who was passenger in the stage from Amherst to Northampton, on the evening of the 12th inst. informs us, that when the stage was about three miles from Amherst, they were overtaken by a most terrible thunder shower. The darkness, between intervals of the most vivid lightning, was so profound, that it was utterly impossible to proceed, and the stage was providentially stopped on the verge of a bank, when another step would have dashed it to pieces. At this period, the lightning was literally playing round the coach, the horses were taken from it, and the passengers left it for the open air, though the rain was then falling in torrents. The driver went on horseback in pursuit of light and assistance, but had scarcely gone two rods from the coach when he cried for help. The passengers immediately proceeded to his assistance, and, by the lightning, discovered the driver and his horse on the ground, the horse lying at his length, and one leg of the rider under him. From this perilous situation, with much labor and difficulty, he was released. Had the horse made an exertion to rise, he must inevitably have crushed the rider to death; and nothing but overpowering fright from the awfulness of the moment, kept the animal from an attempt to rise.

Boston Courier.

LIGHTNING.

On Friday evening, without any note of preparation at all, a flash of lightning burst forth which was so vivid as to astonish all the inhabitants of Shockoe Hill. It was instantaneously followed by a rattling peal of thunder. A little girl fainted from fear. Many thought for a moment that they had been struck. It did strike a Lombardy Poplar tree, in the yard of a gentleman, at one of the most elevated points of the city. It cut off the top of the tree—scathed off the bark and splintered the wood in a winding and surprising manner—and laid bare one of its roots to a small distance. The tree was within 8 yards of the house; the house itself was provided with a rod; but the tree towered over the house and the rod.—The explosion shattered almost every pane of glass, about 60 panes, on the front of the house, where the tree was situated. One of the neighbors felt his respiration affected by the explosion.

Richmond Compiler.

HORRID MURDER.

NORFOLK, JULY 27.—A friend near Kempsville has communicated to us the following particulars of one of the most daring and atrocious acts of homicide within our remembrance.

On Monday last an Inquest was held on the body of John Rudder, who was murdered in his bed by some unknown ruffian, between 7 and 8 o'clock on the preceding evening. The evidence given in to the Jury by the family of the deceased, was, that Mr. Rudder immediately after eating his supper, retired to bed and soon fell asleep. The rest of his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters, (grown,) and two sons, (one about 10 and the other 8 years old,) were sitting in the room in which they slept, and which is separated from the bed chamber by a passage, the doors of the two rooms facing each other, and both left open, when they heard the footsteps of some person, who entered the room where the deceased slept, and were im-

mediately after startled by the sound of blows and a violent struggling. Mrs. Rudder in great alarm, ran into the room, and beheld a stout colored man in the act of murdering her husband. She seized the assassin's arm and implored him to spare the life of his victim; but the sanguinary monster dashing her from him, bade her begone, or he would kill her too. Terrified almost out of her senses, she caught her youngest son by the hand and fled to a neighbor's for assistance—her other children, equally panic-struck, rushed from the scene of butchery and fled in different directions, scarcely knowing whither they went, and rending the air with screams of "murder!"—the murder of their father!—A number of persons were soon collected at the house, but too late to stay the murderer's arm; he had completed his bloody work and fled.—On examining the body of the deceased, it appeared that a blow had been given upon the left temple, with a lathing hatchet, and another on the crown of the head, which fractured the skull in a shocking manner; there were two other wounds about the face, which appeared to have been inflicted with the edge of the instrument. Mrs. Rudder was unable to identify the person of the murderer, it being nearly dark, and all that she could discover of him was that he was a colored man. The Jury, therefore, could only return a verdict of "Murder committed by some person unknown."

We learn further, that a free colored man (whose name it would be improper to mention at present) is strongly suspected, and that a warrant has been issued to apprehend him.

The Murderer of J. Rudder.—The eldest daughter of the late John Rudder, who was inhumanly murdered on Sunday evening last, whilst asleep in bed, in his house in Princess Anne county, has been apprehended, and is now in Jail, as the murderer of her father!—A younger sister, who was present at the commission of the horrid deed, has given evidence of the fact of her being the murderer.

Beacon News Room.

Altering Notes and Mail Robbery.—A man named Hinton McKinney was taken up on Monday last, carried before DEACAN MAC RAE and JAMES SEAWELL, Esquires, on suspicion of altering bank notes and robbing the mail between this place and Charleston, which he has been employed in carrying for a short time past. In his pocket book was found a number of figures, carefully cut from Treasury notes, as 5, V, 10, X, &c. His papers being examined, a letter was found, (which he said he had written without any object,) dated the 27th ult. neither folded nor directed, in which he stated that he wished to purchase "4 or 5 hun" (supposed to mean hundred) "niggers," he having \$200 in U. S. notes and some other money; said that he expected to be in Rutherfordton in the month of September next, and, in conclusion, that his own hand writing and Twitty's were too well known here. It is probable, from the mention of Rutherfordton, and Twitty, that the "niggers" spoken of are counterfeit bills; and this supposition is strengthened by another paper found in his possession, being a letter from D. Twitty to McKinney, dated Rutherford, July 5, 1824, stating that he understood M-K. wanted to purchase "niggers," and informing him that he had some for sale, of "the best quality and of different sizes." This may be a word employed by counterfeiters to render their correspondence unintelligible to any but themselves.

The Magistrates next directed a search of his person, when a few small notes, amounting to 6 or 7 dollars, were found in one of his shoes. Continuing the search, a bundle of bank notes, amounting to \$563 dollars, was found secreted in his clothes. He gives no satisfactory account of the manner of obtaining this money, and the Charleston mail having been robbed more than once lately, suspicion very naturally fixes on him as the robber. He was committed for trial on these charges at the U. S. Circuit Court in November, and at the next Superior Court of this county.

Another man, named Edwin Shappert, also a mail carrier, was committed to the jail of this county on Saturday last. He is said to have escaped from Robeson jail, where he was confined on a charge of breaking open a letter. It is supposed that he is an accomplice of McKinney.

Fayetteville Observer.

A new way to roast eggs.—We understand that a stone cutter, employed at the south part of the city, yesterday roasted half a dozen eggs in fifteen minutes, by placing them on a sheet of slate exposed to the sun.

Boston Gaz.

Sudden Death from Drinking Cold Brandy and Water.

NEW-YORK, JULY 25.—We heard yesterday of the case of a person from the city, whose name we do not now recollect, which we think ought to be laid before the public without delay. He went out into the fields with a gun, and having heated himself repaired to a tavern, where, having taken the precaution to wait some little time, he called for a small glass of brandy and water, which he immediately drank off; but the landlord to render it more palatable, had put a piece of ice into it, not supposing that

any injury could arise from such a mixture. No sooner, however, was it swallowed by the unfortunate man, than its fatal effects began to show themselves; and in less than four hours he was a corpse.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 25.—The last article that we placed in our columns on Friday evening, was a notice of two deaths in our neighborhood from a too liberal use of cold water. The form of our paper was scarcely locked up and laid upon the press, when one of our pressmen, William S. Bulfinch, was seized with the usual pains resulting from drinking cold water, and died before any medical aid (although immediately called) could be procured. Mr. Bulfinch had not been in usual health during the day, but having taken some trifling medicine at home, believed himself able to perform his usual duty; on entering the office, however, he drank moderately of pump water, and in ten minutes was a corpse.

On Wednesday forenoon an honest Irishman applied at one of the stage offices for a birth in the Providence stage. The morning stage having departed, he requested that a private conveyance might be immediately prepared, as he was anxious to leave the city. The bar keeper observing his anxiety, and suspecting that he could not meet the expense of a private conveyance, asked him what his hurry was. "Hurry, do you mean, (replied the Hibernian)—is it not a bad city you live in—are you not going to kill the whole race of us! In my country one can drink a quart of water, and grow fat upon it—but here, a single glass trips up his heels for good."

Emancipation.—In addition to the fact of the emancipation of 70 slaves by Mr. Mingo, of Virginia, the Richmond Whig of Friday says that two instances of the triumph of philanthropy and patriotism, over the sordid selfishness of our nature, can be recited, equally as meritorious and splendid as that act of distinguished munificence. The Rev. Fletcher Andrews, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, had received from the bounty of a dying relative twenty slaves, at that time valued at \$10,000; shortly after he attained the age of twenty-one years, although they constituted nearly the whole of his worldly property, this amiable and pious young man, generously emancipated every one of them. And Mr. Charles Crenshaw, a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Richmond, has recently manumitted all the slaves he owned, amounting altogether to sixty.

WASHINGTON, JULY 30.—Mr. RUSH, late minister to London, now Secretary of the Treasury, has arrived in this City preparatory to entering upon the duties of that Department. His old friends in this District hail his return to reside amongst them, with sincere pleasure.

The North-Carolina.—The editor of the National Journal has seen a letter from a gentleman on board U. S. ship North-Carolina, to his friend in Washington, dated Gibraltar Bay, May 18th. The writer says they had a fine run across the Atlantic; and that the ship proves to be a remarkably fine vessel, and much faster than was anticipated, having gone eleven and twelve knots without all her sails set. It was believed generally on board that she would out sail the Constitution, and if so, would be the fastest vessel in the service. Governor O'Donnell, of Algeiras, had paid a visit to the ship; he expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the vessel and crew; and tendering his thanks to the officers for his polite reception, offered his best services to the Commodore. The ship was to sail in a week from the Bay.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to survey a Canal route from the St. Mary's to that of the Suwaney. How kind this is! for which the people of Florida are under a thousand obligations. But has not this same Legislature, at the same session, complained of the improper interference of the General Government in their domestic concerns? Whence did Georgia derive the power to send Commissioners in to a Territory belonging to the United States? Not from the Constitution, nor from any of the acts of Congress. If we do not enjoy a State sovereignty, we have Territorial rights, subject to the immediate control of the United States; but Georgia cannot travel over a foot of our country, without violating our rights, and those of the United States. This is such an odd affair, that we can hardly understand it. Perhaps, after the Indian custom, they wish to provoke hostilities against them, and so have a favorable pretext for separating from the Union. If the Government were not to notice this transgression, the next step would be to legislate for us, and, finally, compel the United States to support her jurisdiction. Let Georgia say whether this resolution is in accordance with the principle of State rights, which is so vehemently contended for.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1825.

The election of members of the General Assembly took place throughout the state, (with the exception of two or three counties, in which the election was held a week or two earlier,) on Thursday last. In this county, Wm. Davidson, Esq. was elected to the Senate, and Thomas G. Polk and Matthew Bain, Esqrs. to the Commons.

STATE OF THE POLL.	
Senate—William Davidson,	468
Michael McLeary,	434
Commons—Matthew Bain,	1083
Thomas G. Polk,	896
John Ingram,	588

The election of Representatives to the next Congress was also held at the same time; and in this county the vote was as follows:—

W. H. Connor,	1033
T. Hunt,	86

CONVENTION.—We mentioned, some weeks since, that the sense of the people of this county, on the Convention Question, would be taken at the August election; and it gives us pleasure now to record the result, which is as follows:—

In favor of a Convention,	740
Against it,	77

This is not a full vote; but it may, we think, be relied on, as exhibiting, pretty correctly, the relative strength of the friends and opponents of a Convention in the county of Mecklenburg.

We invite the attention of our readers to the correspondence between Gov. Troup and Gen. Gaines, which will be found in another part of our paper. The Governor of Georgia has evidently lowered his tone, though his style is as unbecomingly as ever. He does "not like the complexion of things, at all"—we do not wonder at it. The disclosures which have been made, have given a "complexion" to things very different from his representations; and we see no other resource, now that "the argument," on his part, "is exhausted," and the veil rent, but to "stand to his arms."

The Chancellor of the State of New-York has directed the titles of *Honor* and *Esquire*, to be stricken out of the proceedings in his court. This is an example which we should like to see generally followed. The general and indiscriminate application of titles, has become truly ridiculous, and exposes us to the derision of foreigners—it is by no means congruous to our republican professions, and propriety and good sense require that it should be done away with. In Virginia, we believe, titles are in less esteem than in any other state—it is there plain Thos. Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe; and in our view, they are far more dignified with their simple republican appellations, than if they were "stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings."

The Supreme Court adjourned on the 30th ult. A list of the cases decided is published in the last Raleigh papers, from which we select the following:

David McMillan v. Noble Bolden and David Myers, from Buncombe. Decree of the Court, that the Defendant forthwith convey of the complainant McMillan, the lands in controversy, and pay all costs.

John Bowman's admr. v. James Greenlee, admr. and Chas. McDowell, from Burke. Exceptions filed by defendant's counsel to the report of the commissioners. Continued by consent.

Amos Prator v. Andrew Miller, from Rutherford. Decree for plaintiff.

Charles Bain v. Thompson Hunt, from Mecklenburg. Judgment of the court that a new trial be granted.

Leroy Stowe appellant v. the heirs and devisees of Nathan Ford, dec'd. from Lincoln. Decree for petitioners; each party to pay his own costs.

William Little, et al. v. Daniel May, from Anson. Judgment for the plaintiff. Ordered that proceedings issue.

Solomon Williams v. Andrew Hunter, from Burke. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and rule for a new trial made absolute.

Jno. Morgan v. Rich'd. Bradley, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Superior Court affirmed, and rule for a new trial discharged.

Asa Parker and Levi Parker v. Maxwell Wilson and others, from Lincoln. Injunction made perpetual, as to the sum of \$71 81, and dissolved as to the residue.

Jane Erwin and others, appellants, v. Wm. Kilpatrick, and others, from Rowan. Decree for defendants. Petitioners to pay costs.

Wm. Stoddard v. Robt. Linville appellant, from Stokes. Judgment of the Court below affirmed, and rule for a new trial discharged.

John Boyd and others, v. Wm. Carson,

from Mecklenburg. Decree of the Court, that the injunction be dissolved with costs.

STATE CAUSES.

State appellant, v. Jefferson Rowt, from Buncombe. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and judgment for the State. Ordered that the Superior Court of Buncombe proceed to pronounce judgment according to Law.

From the Richmond Whig.

STAUNTON CONVENTION.

As the deepest and most intense anxiety to become acquainted with the proceedings of this Body pervades the public mind, we hasten to spread before our readers the substance of the intelligence, contained in the papers and private communications received by the last night's mail.

On Monday, the 20th inst. at 12 o'clock, the Delegates appointed by the Friends of Reform in Accomack, Albemarle, Amherst, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Brooke, Berkeley, Campbell, Culpeper, Dinwiddie, Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Hampshire, Hanover, Hardy, Jefferson, Lewis, Loudon, Lynchburg, Monongalia, Nelson, Ohio, Patrick, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Preston, Prince William, Randolph, Richmond City, Buckingham, Shenandoah, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Tyler, assembled in CONVENTION, pursuant to appointment, in the New Presbyterian Church in Staunton.

The Honorable WILLIAM M'Coy, of Pendleton, was elected *President*, SAMUEL EDWARDS, Esq. of Loudon, *Secretary*, and MR. JOHN CLARKE, of Augusta, *Door-Keeper*.

The CONVENTION being thus organized, was, on motion, adjourned till Tuesday morning 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, July 26th.—The Convention having met pursuant to adjournment, several of the Delegates from the Counties of Rockingham, Greenbrier, Shenandoah, and Randolph, who were absent the day before, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS of Campbell, the following Resolution which was adopted, was offered as a substitute for sundry Resolutions, presented by Messrs. Mercer, Doddridge, Chapline, Lewis of Spotsylvania, Cooke, Thompson of Fairfax, Perrow, and Scott of Fauquier, expressive of the opinions which they respectively entertained in relation to the object of the meeting.

Resolved, That a Committee of one Member from each Delegation be appointed to inquire and report what measures, in their opinion, it is proper and expedient for this Meeting to adopt, for the attainment of the object for which it is assembled.

And the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee:—

[Here follows a list of the names composing the committee.]

The various Resolutions, above alluded to, were, on motion, referred to this Committee.

And the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

Wednesday, July 27th.—The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, but as the Committee had not yet prepared its Report, it was adjourned till 4 o'clock, P. M. at which hour the Committee presented a Report, which was ordered by the House to be taken up in a Committee of the whole, the next day.

We regret that a copy of this Report could not be procured before the departure of the mail; but it consists of a series of Resolutions, the most important and interesting of which, are, that the Constitution is defective and should be amended.

1st. By a radical change in the organization of the Executive Department. 2dly, By an extension of the Right of suffrage,—and, 3dly, By a more equal apportionment of Representation.

It also contains a solemn disclaimer against any, the slightest interference with the *Independence of the Judiciary*, and concluded by recommending that a Memorial be presented from the Meeting and from the different Counties in the State, praying the passage of a Law, by which the sense of the People on the subject of a Convention may be ascertained.

The deliberations of this Body have been conducted with great moderation, wisdom and dignity, and have most sadly disappointed the expectations of all those who prophesied that its proceedings would exhibit nothing but a scene of confusion, violence and anarchy.

The Convention, it was supposed, would adjourn this evening, sine die.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

We are continually hearing of the generosity and noble spirit of this interesting man. We have been requested to mention the following:

"The Marquis de Lafayette, when about to take his final leave of this country, in Dec. 1784, after having expended large sums of his private property in its defence, learned, by an extraordinary concurrence of circumstances, unnecessary to be detailed here, the arrival of a young Irishman, with whom he had been slightly acquainted in Paris, and who had been driven from his native country

by a political persecution produced by an ardent, perhaps an imprudent zeal, in defence of that country. The Marquis sent for him, and having ascertained that the persecution he had undergone had left him bare of resources, he, without the least intimation of such intention in the interview, sent him next morning \$400 in North America Bank Notes, in a letter, in which, from motives of delicacy, there was no mention made of the contents. When the Irishman went to the Marquis's lodgings to tender his gratitude, he found that his benefactor had taken his departure for New-Jersey, where Congress then sat. Is it an undue appreciation of merit to say, that there is probably no other single act of this most exalted and illustrious man's life, chequered as it has been with every species of virtue, which reflects more honor on his character?"

The person alluded to above, we understand, is MATTHEW CARY, Esq. an eminent bookseller, of Philadelphia, who has retired from business, in very easy circumstances; and there is no doubt that the ground work of his fortune was laid by Gen. Lafayette. *Boston Gaz.*

By calculation and estimate, Gen. Lafayette, when he returns to France, will have travelled, from the time he left his native soil for this country last summer, to the day of his return, between sixteen and eighteen thousand miles! He has not had a day's sickness in the whole period. *Frank. Ga.*

General Lafayette seems to have been destined from his birth for extraordinary performances. His whole life abounds in romantic incident, and many of its events would be considered the offspring of the fertile imagination of some "great unknown," was their truth not attested by living witnesses or by the historian. A gentleman of Baltimore, who was in company with the General a day or two ago, in Delaware, congratulated him on his healthful appearance, remarked, that so long a journey, attended with such unceasing public ceremonies, he had thought would have worn him out. My tour, said Lafayette, has been one of the most delightful incidents of my life; instead of prostrating my health, it has had the effect of invigorating me. The general also observed, that during his whole tour he had not seen a man who could say, what he could, that he had visited every state in the Union. *Balt. Patriot.*

Astonishing Ignorance.—In a recent debate in the British House of Commons, relative to the British settlers at Sierra Leone, Mr. Brougham held the following language, furnishing thus another instance of the egregious ignorance under which British statesmen, even of the highest order, labor in regard to American affairs. "Happily the state of Hayti, late St. Domingo, had made such rapid strides in improvement and resources, that it had signified to the government of the United States that it would receive from them all those blacks as citizens, who had proved a source of great embarrassment to those Provinces of the United States which were overburthened with a black population. By this means the States of Maryland and Carolina had freed themselves of a population of near 6000 blacks, which had extricated America from considerable difficulties, with respect to their resolutions on the subject of the emancipation of their slaves."

THE DUKE OF YORK.

Mr. Brougham thus spoke of this royal brother of the King of England, recently in the British House of Commons.

"There was the Duke of York, said Mr. Brougham, whose income was so far below his expenditures, whose circumstances were so incompetent to support the dignity of his high station, who was so much overwhelmed by debt, and embarrassments, that his property was every day subject to execution; who could not go even to a common race course without seeing his coach and horses taken from him for debt; and who was so often thrown into difficulties which any private gentleman would think degrading and disgraceful."

The Duke at the same time was denounced by Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, in the House of Commons, for having "bilked his tailor out of \$60,000!" *Baltimore Patriot.*

The New-York Statesman states, on the authority of information received at New-York, that Gen. DEVEREUX was liberated by the Austrian Government on the 26th May.

THE NEW WAVERLY NOVEL.

Through the kindness of the American publishers, we have had an opportunity of reading the whole of the new work of the author of Waverly. Both the tales of which it consists are founded in history and legend, and relate to periods, characters and manners that possess very strong interest. The second, entitled the *Talisman*, exhibits the crusaders in Palestine, during the great expedition of Richard Cœur de Lion, and appears to us to merit the praise of signal a-

bility in the composition.—We need not add more than that, in both tales, there are parts of the highest excellence, and that, on the whole, very few readers will fail to be instructed as well as entertained by these volumes. *Na. Gazette.*

Valuable Stock.—The Alexandria Gazette states that the sale for sometime advertised, of a share of stock in the Dismal Swamp Land Company, took place before the Coffee House door yesterday at 12 o'clock, and was knocked off to Judge Washington at \$12,100. Several gentlemen from the south were present and bid. The share belonged to the late Gen. George Washington, and originally cost one thousand pounds, or \$3833 1/3.

GREEK FRIGATE.

We learn that an agent for the Greek Government is superintending the erection of a new frigate now building at this port. The Rochester Republican, of the 12th inst. says, "In the town of Henrietta, a few miles south of this village, they are getting out timber for the beams of the deck of the frigate about to be built at New-York for the Greeks. Some trees for this purpose fetch ten dollars, and we are informed that the timber will cost about a dollar per foot by the time it gets to New-York"—Not so much. *Noah's Advocate.*

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE.

We find from the registers of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, that as a consequence of their temperance, one half of those that are born live to the age of 47 years, whereas, Dr. Price tells us, that of the general population of London, half that are born live only 24 years! Among the Quakers, 1 in 10 arrives to 80 years; of the population of London, only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of temperance and virtue. *Medical Intel.*

Sturm calculates that there are thousands of insects in a crumb of bread. And Malezien says he has seen living animalcule twenty-seven millions of times smaller than mites! And as life and complexion are concomitant ideas, Nieuwenyth has computed, that in a second of a minute, there escapes of a burning candle, particles of light ten million of millions of times more than the number of the grains of sand computed to be contained in the whole earth!! And Spallanzani makes a most terrific calculation: he finds that the spermatic particle of a toad, designed to fecundate a tadpole, is the 2,994,687,500th part of a grain!!!

Five Cents Reward.

LEFT the subscriber, about the 15th of June last, an indented apprentice by the name of WILLIAM SHRIVER, between 17 and 18 years of age. All persons are forbid trusting him on my account, as I will be accountable for no debts of his contracting; and whoever will return him, shall receive the above reward, but no thanks. *MARTIN B. BREM.*

Charlotte, Aug. 10, 1825.—3148

MECKLENBURG Agricultural Society.

THE following premiums will be awarded at the next anniversary meeting, the last Saturday in October next:

1. A Silver Cup, of the value of ten dollars, with suitable inscriptions, for the greatest quantity of corn grown on three acres of old worn out land reclaimed.
2. The same, for the greatest quantity of Wheat raised on five acres of old reclaimed land—this prize to be awarded in 1826.
3. A silver Medal, of the value of \$5, for the best Bull, not under two, nor more than five years old.
4. The same for the best Milch Cow.
5. A Silver Cup, of the value of \$10, for the best Colt, not more than two years old.
6. Five dollars in cash, for the best two horse plough.
7. Two dollars and fifty cents, for the best one horse plough.
8. A set of Tea Spoons, of the value of \$7 50, for the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards.
9. A Cream Jug, of the value of \$5, for the second best.
10. A set of Tea Spoons, of the value of \$7 50, for the best piece of cotton and wool cloth, not less than 10 yards.
11. A Cream Jug, of the value of \$5, for the next best.
12. A set of Tea Spoons, of the value of \$7 50, for the best Counterpane of domestic manufacture.
13. A Cream Jug of the value of \$5, for the next best.
14. Five dollars in money, to the member who shall produce before the society the best 10 gallons of Malt Beer.
15. The same, to the member who shall raise the greatest quantity of sweet potatoes on one acre of land.

Agreeably to a resolution of the society, no premium will be awarded to any person except the members of the society or the family of the members; with this condition annexed, that any single lady may offer and receive the premiums, upon being presented by any individual member.

By order of the Society. J. SMITH, Sec'y.

August 11, 1825.—2147

N. B. The committee on premiums is vested with a discretionary power to award or not to those who are competitors for premiums, if in any case they believe that the sample offered is not sufficiently superior.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 124 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement." By SAMUEL C. CALDWELL, A. M.

POETRY.

ODE ON MECHANIC INSTITUTIONS.

When, from the sacred garden driven,
Man fled before his Maker's wrath,
An Angel left her place in Heaven,
And crossed the wanderer's sunless path.
'Twas Art! sweet Art! new radiance broke
Where her light foot flew o'er the ground;
And thus with Seraph voice she spoke—
"The curse a blessing shall be found."
She led him through the trackless wild,
Where noontide sunbeam never blazed;
The thistle shrunk—the harvest smiled,
And Nature gladdened as she gazed.
Earth's thousand tribes of living things
At Art's command to him are given,
The village grows, the city springs,
And point their spires of faith to Heaven.
He reads the oak—and bids it ride,
To guard the shores its beauty graced;
He smites the rock—upheaved, in pride,
See towers of strength and domes of taste!
Earth's teeming cares their wealth reveal—
Fire bears his banner on the wave,
He bids the mortal poison heal,
And leaps triumphant o'er the grave.
He plucks the pearls that stud the deep,
Admiring Beauty's lap to fill,
He breaks the stubborn marble's sleep,
And imitates his Maker's skill.
With thoughts that fill his glowing soul,
He bids the ore illumine the page,
And, proudly scorning Time's control,
Commences with an unborn age.
In fields of air he writes his name,
And treads the chambers of the sky,
He reads the stars, and grasps the flame
That quivers round the Throne on high.
In war renowned, in peace sublime,
He moves in greatness and in grace,
His power, subduing peace and time,
Links realm to realm, and race to race.

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

The following "is a lesson," says M. Rollin, "for all ages, and may be useful to all persons in all stations and conditions of life." It would be well for the country, if many of those who aspire to important public offices, and to guide the destinies of the state or of the nation, would take counsel from the lesson of Socrates to the ambitious but vain Athenian youth, who aspired to the government of Athens. We have many *Glaucos* among us; and what is worse, they too often succeed in obtaining offices, for which neither their experience, talents, nor acquirements qualify them.

The young people of Athens, dazzled with the glory of Themistocles, Cimon, and Pericles, and full of a wild ambition, after having received for some time the lessons of the sophists, who promised to make them very great politicians, conceived themselves capable of every thing, and aspired at the highest employments. One of these named Glauco, had taken it so strongly into his head, to enter upon the administration of the public affairs, though not yet 20 years old, that none of his family or friends were able to divert him from a design so little suited to his age and capacity. Socrates, who had an affection for him, upon account of Plato his brother, was the only person that could prevail upon him to change his resolution.

Meeting him one day, he accosted him with so much address and dexterity, that he engaged him to give him the hearing, which was already a great point gained. "You are desirous then of governing the republic," said he to him. "True," replied Glauco. "You cannot have a more noble design," said Socrates: "For if you succeed, you will have it in your power to serve your friends effectually, to aggrandize your family, and to extend the confines of your country. You will make yourself known not only at Athens, but throughout all Greece, and perhaps your renown, like that of Themistocles, may spread abroad among the barbarous nations. In short, wherever you are, you will attract the respect and admiration of the whole world."

So smooth and insinuating a prelude was extremely pleasing to the young man, who was attacked on his blind side. He staid willingly, without requiring to be pressed so to do, and the conversation continued. "Since you desire to be esteemed and honored, no doubt your view is to be useful to the public?" "Certainly," "Tell me then, I beg you, in the name of the gods, what is the first service you propose to render the state?" As Glauco seemed at a loss, and meditated upon what he should answer: "I presume," continues Socrates, "it is to enrich it, that is to say, to augment its revenues." "My very

thought," "You are well versed then undoubtedly in the revenues of the state, and know perfectly to what they may amount. You have not failed to make them your particular study, in order that if a fund should happen to fail on a sudden, by any unforeseen accident, you might be able to supply the deficiency by another." "I protest," replied Glauco, "that never entered into my thoughts." "At least you will tell me to what the expenses of the republic amount; for you must know the importance of retrenching such as are superfluous." "I own I am as little informed in this point as the other." "You must therefore defer your design of enriching the state till another time; for it is impossible you should do it, whilst you are unacquainted with its revenues and expenses."

"But," said Glauco, "there is still another means which you have not mentioned: a state may be enriched by the ruin of its enemies." "You are in the right," replied Socrates. "But that depends upon its being the strongest; otherwise it incurs the danger of losing what it has. For which reason, he who engages in a war, ought to know the forces on both sides; that, if he finds his own party strongest, he may boldly advise the war, and, if weakest, dissuade the people from undertaking it. Now do you know the strength of our republic and that of our enemies, by sea and land? Have you a state of them in writing? Be so kind as to let me see it." "I have it not at present," said Glauco. "I see then," said Socrates, "that we shall not soon enter into a war, if you are charged with the government; for you have abundance of inquiries to make, and much pains to go through, before you will resolve upon it."

He ran over in this manner several other articles of no less importance, with which Glauco appeared equally unacquainted; till he brought him to confess, how ridiculous those people were, who have the rashness to intrude into government, without any other preparation for the service of the public than that of a high esteem for themselves, and an immoderate ambition of rising to the first places and dignities. "Have a care, dear Glauco," he said to him, "lest a too warm desire of honors should deceive you into pursuits that may cover you with shame, by setting your incapacity and slender abilities in full light."

Glauco improved from the wise admonitions of Socrates, and took time to inform himself in private before he ventured to appear in public.

From the National Journal.

TRAPPING EXPEDITION.

The following narrative of Captain BECKNELL, who has lately returned to Missouri from a Trapping Expedition in the Upper Province of New Mexico, furnishes an interesting description of the privations and sufferings endured by the hardy and enterprising Trappers in the wilds of the West. It also gives us some additional information of that portion of the country, and of the trade that is carried on between our Western States and Santa Fe:

"On the 5th of November last, I left Santa Cruz, with a party of nine men, employed in my service, with a view of trapping on the Green River, several hundred miles from Santa Fe.

In the course of my route towards the point of destination, I passed through the gap in a mountain, which was so narrow as greatly to resemble a gateway. This mountain, which had the appearance of an artificial mound, was about three or four hundred feet high, and not more than ten feet in breadth at the base. The country here is poor, and only timbered with pine and cedar. I met in this vicinity, several parties of Indians who spent some time with us, afterwards committed murders upon the persons of some of the *engages* of Mr. Prevost, of St. Louis, and robbed the remainder. We suffered every misery incident to such an enterprise in the winter season, such as hunger and cold—but were exempted from robbery. The flesh of a very lean horse, which we were constrained to break our fast with, was, at this time, pronounced excellent. But when his bones were afterwards served up, as a matter of necessity, they were not as well relished, but had nearly proved fatal to the whole party. We found, to our cost, that our stomachs, although tolerably commodiously disposed, were not equal to the task of digesting bones. You can readily imagine, that we were in that deplorable condition where it would be justifiable to adopt the philosophy of the ancient Romans, and give odds to die. But such is not the practice of Missourians. Although we were forty days

from settlements, the snow three or four feet deep, and our small stock of horses, our principal reliance for effecting a retreat, considered sacred, so that to have eaten them would have been like dining upon our own feet, we still contrived to supply our tables, if not with the dainties of life, with food of the most substantial kind. For instance, we subsisted two days on soup made of a raw hide we had reserved for sealing our moccasins; on the following morning the remains were dished up into a hash. The young men employed by me had seen better days, and had never before been supperless to bed, nor missed a wholesome and substantial meal at the regular family hour, except one, who was with me when I opened the road to Santa Fe. When afterwards we were enabled to procure indifferent bear meat, we devoured it in that style of eagerness, which, on a review of our operations at this time, very forcibly reminds us of the table urbanity of a prairie wolf.

While at our winter camp, we hunted when we could, and the remainder of the time we attempted to sleep, so as to dream of the abundance of our own tables at home, and the dark rich *tentants* of our own smoke houses.

In the vicinity of our encampment, I discovered old diggings, and the remains of furnaces. There are also in this neighborhood the remains of many small stone houses, some of which have one story beneath the surface of the earth.—There is likewise an abundance of broken pottery here, well baked and neatly painted. This was probably the site of a town where the ancient Mexican Indians resided, as the Spaniards, who seldom visit this part of the country, can give no account of it.

On our way back to the settlements, we halted at the encampment of a band of Indians, who shocked our feelings not a little by the disposition they were about to make of an infirm (and no longer useful) squaw. When the principal part of the band had left their camp, two of those remaining proceeded to lay the sick woman upon her face, by the side of some of her effects. They then covered her with a funeral pile of pine wood, to which they set fire, and thus made a Hindoo sacrifice of the patient old matron.

As the depth of the snow, and the intense cold of the season, rendered trapping almost impracticable, we succeeded, on a third attempt, in making good our retreat from this inhospitable wilderness, and reached a Spanish village on the fifth of April, after an absence of five months.

It was reported in the Spanish settlements, by a man who had been employed by George Armstrong, of Franklin, who accompanied me to Santa Fe, that he had been murdered by the Indians; but I have good reason to believe, and I most sincerely hope, this may be only an idle fabrication.

The trade of this province has been greatly injured by the reduction of prices—white domestics are only fifty cents per yard. An export duty of three per cent. is collected on all specie brought out of the province in this direction. Although my essays have been unfortunate speculations, I am disposed to make another experiment.

I travelled from the Spanish village of Taos, to Fort Osage, on the Missouri, in thirty-four days. I had supplied myself with provisions for the journey, consisting of meat, beans and peas. By the route which I travelled on my return, I avoided the much dreaded sandhills, where adventurers have frequently been forced to drink the blood of their mules, to allay their thirst.—Mr. Baily Hardeman, of this country, was to have set out upon his return, accompanied by a large party, on the first of the present month.

I cannot better conclude than by annexing this remark, that the toils endured, and the privations suffered in these enterprises, very naturally give a tone and relish to the repose and plenty found at the civilized fire side.

WM. BECKNELL.

PROOF OF AFFECTION.

BY CURRAN.

When a boy, I was one morning playing at marbles in the village ball alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gayly round, when suddenly there appeared among us a stranger of a very cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage—on the contrary, he seemed pleased, and even delighted; he was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all, the happiest we shall ever see), perhaps rose upon his memory. I see his fine form, at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little ball alley, in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyse; he was the rector of New Market. To me

he took a particular fancy. I was winning and full of waggery, thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to a share of them, and I had plenty to spare, after having freighted the company. Some sweet meats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet, and my grammar, and the rudiments of my classics. He taught me all he could, and then sent me to the school at Middleton. In short, he made a Man of me. I recollect it was about five and thirty years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in parliament, on my return from Court, I found and old gentleman seated alone in my drawing room; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the ball alley. I burst instinctively into tears. Words cannot describe the scenes that followed:—"You are right, sir—you are right. The chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor!" He dined with me; and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his fine black eyes, when he saw poor Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the house of commons to reply to a right honorable. Poor Boyse! he is now gone—and no suitor had a larger deposit of practical benevolence in the court above. This is his wine—let us drink to his memory.

GENIUS AND TRADE.

The following list contains the names of eminent persons who have been concerned in, or connected with trade:

Aikenside, son of a butcher.	Hume, a merchant's clerk.
Bloomfield, a shoemaker.	Jones, Inigo, a journeyman carpenter.
Boccacio, natural son of a merchant.	Johnson, Sam. son of a bookseller.
Bonner, (Bishop), a peasant.	Johnson, Ben. brick-layer.
Bunyan, a tinker.	Kouli Khan, son of a shepherd.
Burns, a ploughman.	Lillo, a jeweller.
Butler, son of a farmer.	Luther, Martin, a miner.
Cervantes, a common soldier.	Mahomet, a camel driver.
Chatterton, an attorney's clerk.	Milton, son of a scrivener.
Chaucer, son of a merchant.	Moliere, son of a tap-estry maker.
Churchill, a cider presser.	Moore, E. a linen draper.
Cibber, son of a sculptor.	Prior, Mat. son of a joiner.
Claude Lorrain, a pastry cook.	Rabelais, an apothecary.
Collins, son of a hatter.	Rittenhouse, a watchmaker.
Columbus, a wool stapler.	Ramsay, Allen, a barber.
Cowley, son of a grocer.	Richardson, a printer.
Cromwell, son of a brewer.	Rousseau, son of a collier.
Davenant, son of an innkeeper.	Shakespeare, son of a wool stapler.
De Foe, hosiery, son of a butcher.	Smollet, a surgeon.
Demosthenes, son of a sword maker.	Tamerlane, son of a shepherd.
Erasmus, grandson of a physician.	Tillotson, son of a weaver.
Euripides, son of a green grocer.	Virgil, son of a pedlar.
Falconer, son of a barber.	Walton, Isaac, a linen draper.
Ferguson, son of a shepherd.	Watts, son of a shoemaker.
Fox, Geo. a shoemaker.	Wilson, the Ornithologist, apprentice to a weaver.
Franklin, a journeyman printer.	Wolsey, son of a farmer.
Gifford, a shoemaker.	Zimmerman, a physician.
Gray, son of a scrivener.	
Howard, an apprentice to a grocer.	

EXTRACT.

"It has often been remarked, that in sickness there is no hand like woman's hand, no heart like woman's heart; and there is not.—A man's heart may swell with unutterable sorrow, and apprehension may rend his mind; yet place him by the sick couch, and in the shadow rather than the light of the sad lamp that watches it; let him have to count over the long dull hours of night, and wait, alone and sleepless, the struggle of the grey dawn in the chamber of suffering; let him be appointed to this ministry even for the sake of the brother of his heart, or the father of his being, and his grosser nature, even where it is most perfect, will tire; his eye will close, and his spirit grow impatient of the dreary task; and though love and anxiety remain undiminished, his mind will own to itself a creeping in of irresistible selfishness, which indeed he may be ashamed of and struggle to reject, but which, despite of his efforts, remains to characterize his nature, and prove, in one instance, at least, his many weaknesses. But see a mother, a sister, or a wife, in his place. The woman feels no weariness and owns no recollection, of self. In silence and in depth of night she dwells, not only passively, but so far as the qualified term may express our meaning, joyously. Her ear acquires a blind man's instinct, as from time to time it catches

the slightest stir, or whisper, or breath of the now more than ever loved one who lies under the hand of human affliction. Her step, as in obedience to an impulse or a signal, would not wake an insect; if she speaks, her accents are a soft echo of natural harmony, most delicious to the sick man's ear, conveying all that sound can convey of pity, comfort, and devotion; and thus, night after night, she tends him like a creature sent from a higher world, when all earthly watchfulness has failed—her eye never winked, her mind never palled, her nature, that at all other times is weakness, now gaining a superhuman strength and magnanimity; herself forgotten, and her sex alone predominant."

RELIGIOUS.

EXTRACT.

Of all the ingredients of which our intellectual and spiritual character is compounded, that is the most doubtful, the most unfixed, and the most easily shaken, which is in reality the basis of all our other principles, as well as the foundation of all our future hopes—we mean faith. It is the want of this living root which accounts for all the deformities in the mind, all the anomalies in the character of man. Disguise it as we will—and we confine not the charge to the profligate, or even to the negligent—it is practical unbelief which so sadly depresses our moral standard.

Yet the negligent in practice are not seldom confident in the confession of their faith. As they are not often troubled with any doubt of themselves, of course they institute no very deep inquiry whether they do sincerely believe the promises of Christianity. But, however frivolous they may deem the scrutiny, it was once thought to be a matter worthy of a serious inquiry among Christians, whether their hopes were well-founded. Better men than many who now reckon themselves good, entertained doubts of their own state, and could not rest till they came to something like decision on this momentous question. Is then that sober inquiry, which was in them the truest mark of prudence, now to be treated as a needless scrupulosity, if not as an evidence of an unsound mind? Are the doctrines of the Gospel, on which they bestowed so much thought and labour, unworthy of yours? Is that which was to them so serious a concern as to demand a combination of their best faculties and their most fervent endeavours, become so easy as to be comprehended at a glance, and adopted in a moment? Are the difficulties, which cost them so much reflection, prayer, and self-denial, miraculously removed, and made smooth for you? Are things so altered, that while they worked out their salvation with fear and trembling, you are secure of an easy, indolent, almost unsolicited salvation? Are corrupt human nature and the requisitions of the Gospel now so suddenly accommodated to each other? Are sin and safety grown so congruous? Is it become so natural to fallen creatures to be reconciled to God and goodness, without that long and serious process which was once thought so indispensable to its accomplishment? Is that superinduced principle which the most acute nation in the world accounted "foolishness," and the most perverse people a "stumbling-block," become to you so easy of apprehension, so accessible to your reach, so facilitated to your corruptions, so certain of attainment, as to supersede the labour of examination, as to be acquired without the trouble of pursuit? If to you the end is made sure, with the utter ignorance of the way, and a general neglect of the means; if you find that path clear which they found intricate; if you obtain, without seeking, that assurance, by the bare promise of which they were supported; if all this be really your happy case, it must have been achieved by some power which has not been before revealed, by some miracle which neither the Old nor the New Testament has either recorded or predicted.

We may neglect PRAYER, when we no longer need the favor of God.